

REMARKS

This responds to the Office Action mailed on April 4, 2006.

Claims 1, 3-13 and 23-33 are pending in this application.

§102 Rejection of the Claims

Claims 1, 3, 4, 11 and 12 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Wachtler et al. (U.S. 6,274,391). The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests the Office to consider the following.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." (*Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987), M.P.E.P. §2131, 8th Ed., Rev. 4).

Claim 1 has the limitation of

a thermally conductive material adhering said at least one
microelectronic die back surface to said recess bottom surface.

The Office Action erroneously states that Wachtler et al. "teaches a microelectronic package comprising: ... a thermally conductive material (adhesive) adhering said at least one microelectronic die back surface to said recess bottom surface (see col. 8, lines 55-57)"

The ***Response to Arguments***, proffered in the Final Office Action, states that "Wachtler et al. clearly teaches that the die is attached to the bottom surface of the recess (14)." (Final Office Action at page 3). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Wachtler provides at least five teachings that lead away from what is claimed.

First, Wachtler teaches that the "primary thermal path for the semiconductor device 16 is to the air which is very short because the semiconductor device is attached directly to the substrate or packaging 12". (Wachtler at column 8, lines 18 et seq). "Attached directly" implies nothing is therebetween. Second, Wachtler, who is vitally interested to "optimize heat dissipation" (Wachtler at column 2, line 26), teaches that "[i]f adhesive material is used, the die attach material may ... be ... thermally non-conductive." (Wachtler at column 8, lines 56-57). Thus, adhesive material may not be used, but if it is, it may be thermally non-conductive. This

teaching militates further away from inserting the adhesive between the die 16 and the substrate 12, but not in the gaps as he teaches. Third, Wachtler states and illustrates, and Wachtler only teaches that the “adhesive material may or may not fill the gap between the edge of the semiconductor device 16 and the cavity 14”. (Wachtler et al. at col. 8, lines 60-61). This, accompanied with his teaching of “if adhesive material is used” (*supra*), further militates against teaching what is claimed. The Final Office Action states that “the figures of Wachtler et al. are not drawn to scale.” (Final Office Action at page 3). But the only reference Wachtler makes for “not to scale” is with respect to FIG. 18, not the junction of items 12 and 16. Fourth, Wachtler illustrates no space for an adhesive between structure 18 and structure 16 at the backside surface thereof. And fifth, Wachtler teaches that the “surface of semiconductive device 16 opposite cavity 14 should contain the bond pads of the die and be flush with the surface of the substrate 12” (Wachtler at column 8, lines 64 et seq). This indicates an adhesive therebetween would make a “flush” match of surfaces difficult.

Wachtler therefore fails to teach what is claimed regarding “a thermally conductive material *adhering* said at least one microelectronic die *back surface* to said recess *bottom surface*”. (Claim 1, emphases added). Because “[t]he identical invention [is not] shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim” (*Richardson, supra*), Wachtler et al. does not anticipate claim 1. Withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested.

§103 Rejection of the Claims

Claim 6 was rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wachtler et al. in view of Shibamoto et al. (U.S. 6,563,212). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection and requests the Office to consider the following.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable

expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). (M.P.E.P. § 2143 8th Ed, Rev.1).

Claim 6 depends from claim 1. Wachtler et al. only teaches that the “adhesive material may or may not fill the gap between the edge of the semiconductor device 16 and the cavity 14” (Wachtler et al. at col. 8, lines 60-61), and Wachtler et al. illustrates no space for an adhesive between structure 18 and structure 16 at the backside surface thereof. Thus, although Shibamoto may teach various adhesives, they cannot be located where claim 6 requires. Shibamoto has nothing to do with “a heat spreader having a first surface, said heat spreader having at least one recess defined therein by at least one sidewall extending from said heat spreader first surface to a recess bottom surface” (Claim 1, from which claim 6 depends). Withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Applicant respectfully submits that the claims are in condition for allowance and notification to that effect is earnestly requested. The Examiner is invited to telephone Applicant's attorney, John Greaves at (801) 278-9171 to facilitate the prosecution of this application.

If necessary, please charge any additional fees or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0743.

Respectfully submitted,
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